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2. "On the Altitudinal Distribution of Appalachian Ferns," by Mr. John K. Small. The paper was illustrated by specimens and a map, and will be published in the December number of the BULLETIN.

Index to Recent Literature Relating to American Botany.

Arthrop lycus—*Remarks on the Genus*. Jos. F. James. (Journ. Cin. Soc. Nat. Hist. xvi. 82–86).

This paper was presented before Sec. E. of the A. A. A. S. at the Madison meeting, and was noted in the BULLETIN for September, 1893.

Asplenias—*Observaciones sobre algunos Helechos de la Tribu de las*. Jose N. Rovirosa. (Naturaleza, ii. 179, illustrated).

Botanical Report. Brittain and Cox. (Bull. Nat. Hist. Soc. New Brunswick, viii. 119).

Contains a list of rare plants found on a trip down the Restigouche, in July, 1888.

Cereus Peruvianus—*Die Blüthe von*. K. Schumann (Monatsch. Kakteenkunde, iii. 123).

Compositæ—*Achnial Hairs of*. Mary A. Nichols (Bot. Gaz. xviii. 378–383; one plate).

Cretaceous Floras in Canada and the United States, and on some new Plants of this Period—On the Correlation of early. J. W. Dawson (Trans. Roy. Soc. Canada, x. Sec. iv. 79–93, figs. 1–16).

The author begins with a review of previous work on the Cretaceous plants of British America and their correlation with such as had been found in the United States and Greenland.

The plants which are described were collected in the Cascade Coal Basin of the Rocky Mountains, and are all referred to the Kootanie formation. *Angiopteridium Canmorensis* and *Pinus anthraciticus* are described and figured as new. A. H.

Cryptogamæ Vasculares Quitenses adiectis speciebus in aliis provinciis ditionis Ecuadorensis hactenus detectis. Auctore Aloisio Sodiro S. J. (8vo, Quito, Typis universitatis, 1893, pp. 656, with index and 7 plates.)

In a short introduction the author states that although the fern flora of Quito had been previously collected both by Jameson and Spruce yet so rich is it in numbers and so extensive the still unexplored parts of Equador that he has been able to contribute many new species. In 1883 he published a work entitled "Re-censio Cryptogamarum Quitensium," and the present one is intended not so much as an enumeration of the new species as a text-book to encourage others to further search. Hence, besides the Latin descriptions, there is a Spanish one for each species. The plates are all drawn from specimens in his herbarium, and there are keys for all the genera. This is unquestionably a valuable contribution to the literature of the ferns and their allies as well as a work of considerable importance on the local flora. E. G. B.

Cycad—*A New*. T. H. McBride (Am. Geol. xii. 248-250, Pl. xi.)

An illustrated description of a new species *Bennettites Dakotensis*, allied to *B. Gibsonianus*, Carr., found near Minnekahta, S. Dakota, in rocks which are probably of Lower Cretaceous age.

Cypripedium montanum. J. D. Hooker (Curt. Bot. Mag. xlix. tab. 7319.)

Does our Indegenous Flora give evidence of a recent change of climate? J. Vroom (Bull. Nat. Hist. Soc. New Brunswick, vii. 72-74.)

Echinocereus Salm Dyckianus. K. Schumann (Monatsch. Kakteenkunde, iii. 127, illustrated.)

Embryo-sac in Acer rubrum—*Development of the*. David M. Mottier (Bot. Gaz. xviii. 375-378, one plate.)

Ferns—*Synoptical List*. G. S. Jenman (Bull. Bot. Depart. Jamaica, Nos. 46-47, 1893.)

Species of the genus *Asplenium* are described.

Flora Brasiliensis—*Fasciculus cxiii. Sapindaceæ 1*. L. Radlkofer (Folio, pp. 225-356, tab. 58-80.)

This part is entirely occupied with the the treatment of the genus *Serjania*, of which 81 Brazilian species are recognized, most of them first made known by the author in his previous extensive contributions to the literature of this group.

Flora Brasiliensis—Fasciculus cxiv. Orchidaceæ 1. A. Cogniaux (Folio, pp. 1-160, tab. 1-34.)

The genera, species and tribes of Cyripedilinae, Ophrydinae and Neottiinae are here described.

Fossil Fungi. Jos. F. James (Journ. Cin. Soc. Nat. Hist. xvi. 94-98. Translated from the French of R. Ferry, in Rev. Mycologique, April (1893), 54-56.)

The author has performed a good deed in presenting this translation for the benefit of American readers. He also adds a few remarks and references at the close, which were not included in the original paper.

Fungus Diseases of the Sugar Beet. L. H. Pammel (Am. Mo. Mic. Journ. xiv. 189-200. Repr. from Bulletin No. 15, Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station.)

Halesia—The Use of the Generic Name. N. L. Britton (Gard. & For. vi. 433, Oct. 18, 1893; 463, 464, Nov. 8th, 1893. Edw. L. Greene, Erythea, i. 236, Nov. 3, 1893.)

The name *Halesia*, P. Br., is shown to belong to a West Indian tree, now referred to *Guettarda*, L., and *Mohria* is proposed to replace the later *Halesia*, Ellis, by Dr. Britton in his communication to "Garden and Forest," printed in the issue of that journal of October 18th. His attention having been called to the publication of a genus *Mohria* by Swartz in 1806 for a South African genus of ferns, and that in the attempt to correct one hononym he had inadvertently made another, Dr. Britton, in the issue of "Garden and Forest" for November 8th, proposes the name *Mohrodendron*. In both communications the species are named, thus effecting publication under Section 2 of the rules adopted by the Botanical Club of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at the Rochester meeting. Prof. Greene, in the issue of "Erythea" for November 3d, proposes the generic name *Carlo-mohria*, this name thus having five days' priority over *Mohrodendron*. But he neither publishes a description of the genus nor names species belonging to it, and thus, under the same section of the Rochester rules, has not effected publication. All three of the names have been given in honor of Dr. Charles Mohr, of Mobile, Alabama.

Hepaticarum species novæ III. F. Stephani (Hedwigia, xxxii. 204-214).

This is taken up with descriptions of new *Bazzanias*, among them one from Magellan, and one from Peru.

Inter-twining of Tendrils. D. T. MacDougal (Bot. Gaz. xviii. 396-397).

Notes on the tendrils of *Micrampelis echinata* and *Parthenocissus quinquefolia*.

Juniperus—Fructification of. John G. Jack (Bot. Gaz. xviii. 369-375; one plate).

Lake Superior Region—A Contribution to the Flora of the. L. S. Cheney (Trans. Wisc. Acad. ix. 233).

Three hundred and forty-five species are listed, including Musci and Hepaticæ.

Mamillaria radiosa, Engelm. (Monatssch. Kakteenkunde, iii. 132, illustrated).

Marine Algæ of the Maritime Provinces. G. U. Hay (Bull. Nat. Hist. Soc. New Brunswick, vi. 62-68).

Comprises a list of 84 species with notes.

Notes on a small Collection of Plants, collected in Southwest Colorado by Mr. J. Cardwell Lees. J. C. Melvill (Mem. and Proc. Manchester Lit. and Phil. Soc. vii. 4th Ser. 214-219).

Penicillium and some other Fungi. H. L. Osborn (Amer. Month. Micros. Journ. xiv. 241-249).

Philosophy of Flower Seasons—The. Henry L. Clarke (Am. Nat. xxvii. 769, reprint).

Pontederia cordata, L.—The Histology of the Stem of. E. M. Wilcox (Journ. Cincin. Soc. Nat. Hist. xvi. 101, illustrated).

Prenanthes alba (Meehan's Month. iii. 161, illustrated).

Problematic Organisms—Studies in.—No. ii. The Genus Fucoides. Jos. F. James (Journ. Cin. Soc. Nat. Hist. xvi. 62-81. Pl. III.-V.).

In this contribution the author has performed an act for which many will be grateful. He has first of all included a full translation of Brongniart's little known paper published in Mem. Soc. Hist. Nat. Paris i. (1823) 301-321, entitled "Observations on *Fucoides* and on some other Fossil Marine Plants." The evil

which Brongniart inevitably invited is pointed out, viz: that the genus *Fucoides* as defined by him, was so broad that it was made the dumping ground for all sorts of fossils, inorganic markings and casts. About 100 different species and varieties have been included under it. Subsequent work by Brongniart and by Sternberg is referred to, in which the attempt was made to divide *Fucoides* into genera and sub-genera in accordance with supposed affinities with living genera. These and other described forms are criticised as to their algal affinities, and in many instances as to their organic or inorganic origin by the author, who finally ends with a list of the species which have been described under the genus *Fucoides*, with authority and date of publication, together with the names under which they are now recognized. The author has followed the rule of priority in nomenclature, so that many changes in name may be noted. Thus *Fucoides Alleghaniensis*, Harlan (1831), becomes *Arthrophyucus Alleghaniensis* (Harlan) and not *A. Harlani*, Hall (1852). The only species which the author would retain under the old genus *Fucoides* is *F. strictus*, in accordance with laws of nomenclature, one of which "requires that the first species of a genus proposed be taken as the type of that genus." A. H.

Ruthenium Red in Plant Histology. A. B. Aubert (Am. Mo. Micr. Journ. xiv. 232).

Translation and condensation of a communication to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, December 26, 1892, by Mr. A. Joly.

Salix—A Study of the Venation of. N. M. Glatfelter (Ann. Rep. Miss. Bot. Gard. v.; reprint; illustrated).

Sketch of the Botany of Ireland. A. G. Moore (Journ. Bot. xxxi. 299-304).

Notes on a considerable number of Irish plants. Chapter I deals with the American species represented: *Spiranthes Romanzoffiana*, now known from several stations, *Sisyrinchium angustifolium* at several Galway and Kerry localities, but not certainly indigenous, *Juncus tenuis* and the recently observed *Polygonum sagittatum* (misspelled *sagittifolium*), pretty clearly introduced.

Vacation Collecting. W. Whitman Bailey (Bot. Gaz. xviii. 395).

Notes on plants found at Little Compton, R. I. *Senebiera Coronopus* is reported as occurring in great abundance.

Winchellia—*The Genus.* N. H. Winchell (Am. Geol. xii. 209–213, Pl. VIII., IX.).

This article is based upon a specimen representing a new Cretaceous genus, from the Yellowstone River, of which the description with accompanying figures was prepared by Leo Lesquereux, who proposed to name it after the author. During the delay and uncertainty, incident to publication by the United States Geological Survey, Rev. Mr. Hertzner chose the same name, for a new genus of Carboniferous trees, in honor of Alexander Winchell. The same name was also about to be applied by another palæontologist to a new genus of mollusks.

The details of whatever friendly controversy ensued are not given, but eventually the name was cancelled for the molluscan genus and the name *Winchellina* was adopted for the Carboniferous tree, thus leaving the way clear for the publication of Lesquereux's original name. The species is described and figured therefor as *Winchellia triphylla*. Its affinities are with the Berberidaceæ, and in order to emphasize this there is given a figure of a leaf of *Achlys triphylla*, D. C., for purposes of comparison.

But the matter of greatest interest connected with it is that we have in this new fossil, the leaf of a plant which belongs to an order now recognized in the fossil form for the first time in America. Further than this, a comparison of the pods of *Jeffersonia diphylla*, with certain fossil fruits from the tertiary lignites of Brandon, Vt. (originally described as *Carpolithes Brandonianus*, Lesq.), show that these are evidently closely allied to each other, if not actually belonging to the same genus.

In order that the comparisons may be readily appreciated, the illustrations include in addition to the leaves of *Winchellia triphylla* and *Achlys triphylla* the fruit *Carpolithes Brandonianus*, and a pod of *Jeffersonia diphylla*.

A. H.